SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, my answer is 'yes'. We have been doing it. If something more is required, we will do that.

*467. [*The questioner SHRI JAYANTI LAL BAROT was absent for answer vide page* 45].

*468. [*The questioner SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI was absent for answer vide page* 46].

*469. [*The questioner SHRI R. KAMARAJ was absent for answer vide page* 46].

*470. [*The questioner SHRI SUDARSHAN AKARAPU was absent for answer vide page* 48].

Sectors Attracting FDI

*471. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:†
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Drugs and Pharmaceuticals figure among top five sectors which attracted in inflow of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) between April, 2002 and December, 2004;

(b) if so, whether other four sectors are electrical equipment, transportation industry, services sector and telecommunications;

(c) if so, whether Government have also recently allowed 100 per cent FDI under automatic route for development of townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction development projects;

(d) if so, whether Government is proposing to open up other sectors for FDI;

(e) if so, what are the sectors which are under consideration of Government; and

(f) by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) The FDI policy is reviewed on a continuous basis to create an enabling policy environment to attract investment.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: No supplementary, Sir.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the FDI-GDP Ratio is less in India. If we compare our FDI-GDP ratio with other countries, it is only. 8 per cent in India whereas it is

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Gireesh Kumar Sanghi.

4.3 per cent in China; 4.7 per cent in U.K.; 4 per cent in Brazil; 3.7 per cent in Thailand and 16 per cent in Hong Kong. I want to know why FDI as a percentage of GDP is less in India. The hon. Minister said, "We will be reviewing the FDI policy on a continuous basis." Are you going to accelerate the process so as to attract more FDI in five areas that you have already decided, and also build up infrastructure in other sectors? Are you going to contemplate on such lines? What is the time bound plan? By when can we expect it?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, it is true that the FDI-GDP ratio is not favourable, but we must look at the point that making a comparison in terms of percentage may not be right thing because we have a large GDP considering the size of our economy. Sir, the FDI has shown an increased inflow, and from April, 2002 to December, 2004, the FDI was Rs. 34,680 crres. We have identified certain thrust areas. In our top five thrust sectors—electricals, transport, service, telecommunications and, especially, drugs and pharmaceuticals—the FDI inflow has substantially improved during this period. It amounts to Rs. 20, 183 crores, which amounts to 58 per cent of the total FDI. We are in the process of liberalising the FDI in a calibrated way and we are looking at various models available which do not create displacement and replacement of the existing workforce, but create incremental employment. This is an ongoing dynamic process and we are aware of it and seized with it. If the hon. Member has any suggestion, we will look into it.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Thank you very much, Sir. The answer of the hon. Minister to the question, whether drugs and pharmaceuticals figure among the top five sectors which attracted inflow of foreign direct investment, is affirmative. My question is whether the Government is trying to regulate the areas of investments, particularly, because drugs and pharmaceuticals are essentially chemicals manufacturing. We have the sordid experience of Union Carbide where methyl isocyanide was released and thousands of people had died. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister or the Government is strong enough to bring a stringent regulation to regulate what exactly the chemicals and pharmaceuticals...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have put your question.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: ... that they will manufacture in India or not. I solicit a reply from the Minister.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Yes, Sir, we are. Let me make it very clear. We are not merely looking for dollar-generating exports in terms of FDI. We are looking for FDI which is employment generating, which is part of our Government's Common Minimum Programme. We have received, as far as the pharmaceuticals are concerned, a total FDI of Rs. 2,024 crores during the period which I mentioned from April, 2002 to December, 2004.

While pharmaceuticals is a chemical product in one sense, we are cautious now, compared to the time when the Union Carbide incident happened. I think the Union Carbide incident is an accident. Undoubtedly, we have to be cautious. We have put in place many more regulatory framework, as far as safety and environment is concerned, from 1985....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is all right.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: ...when the Union Carbide tragedy happened. I think much water, in the last 20 years, flowed under the birdge. But we are conscious...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: ... as you said, about safety.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Members are very much satisfied with your reply.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण सड़क योजना

*472. **श्री मोती लाल वोरा:†**
श्रीमती प्रेमा करियप्पा:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत जिन गांवों को सड़क से जोड़ा गया है उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में कुल कितनी लंबी सड़क का निर्माण किया गया; और

(ग) इस पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत सड़क संपर्क की इकाई ''बसावट'' होती है। वर्ष 2001-03, 2003-04 तथा 2004-05 में स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों में से जिन बसावटों को सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया जाएगा, उनकी राज्यवार संख्या विवरण-I में दी गई हैं (नीचे **देखिए**) चूंकि वर्ष 2001-2 तथा 2002-3 के लिए प्रस्ताव एक साथ मंजूर किए गए थे, इसलिए वर्ष 2002-03 के लिए अलग से कोई कवरेज आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

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†सभा में यह प्रश्न मोती लाल वोरा द्वारा पूछा गया।